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9. A method according to claim 8 wherein the inactivation process is
stopped by the addition of any one or more of sodium thiosuiphate,
sodiumbisulflt, and trishydroxymethyl-aminomethan -buffer).

5 10. A method of inactivating a microorganism substantially as herein
described and exemplified.

11. A vaccine including a microorganism inactivated by a method
according to any one of the preceding claims.
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12. A method of manufacturing a vaccine including the steps of providing
a pathogen; and Inactivating the pathogen by applying to said pathogen a cross-linking agent simultaneously with a separate inactivant.

13. A method according to claim 12 wherein the cross-linking agent.
comprises an aldehyde.

14. A method according to claim 13 wherein the aldehyde is a di-
20 aldehyde.

15. A method according to claim 14 wherein the aldehyde is formaldehyde
(FA).

25 16. A method according to any one of claims 12 to 15 wherein the
inactivant is an aziridine compound.

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17. A method according to claim 16 wherein the aziridine compound is an
ethyleneimine.

18. A method according to claim 17 wherein the ethyleneimine is binary
5 ethyleneimine (BEI).

19. A method according to any one of claims 12 to 18 which includes the
further step of stopping the inactivation process.

10 20. A method according to claim 19 wherein the inactivation process Is
stopped by the addition of any one or more of sodium thiosulphate, sodiumbisulfit, and trishydroxymethyl-aminomethan (rris-buffer).

21. A method of manufacturing a vaccine substantially as herein described
15 and exemplified.

22. A vaccine manufactured by a method according to any one of claims
12 to 21.

20 23. Use of a method according to any one of claims 12 to 21 in the
inactivation of viruses and the preparation of vaccines for viral pathogens.

24. Use according to claim 23 wherein the virus is of the family picoma
25 viridae.

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